WATORK DARLY TRIBUNE FREDAY, MARCH IN 1833

this. If the Compromise be unconstitutional, why repeal it ! You have get all you want. Is it inconsistent with the nots

of 1850 ! The very statement answers the argument. It is

sells her own children for slaves, and leves on the proceeds, hungers for a new market. He alluded severely to the

Professor Silliman was now loudly called for. He

the capital events of American history since that epoch. He never before appeared on the political stage, but considered

MASSACHUSETTS. Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune.
SHEFFIELD, Mass., Monday, March 6, 1854.

The accompanying preamble and resolutions were passed yesterday in our annual town meeting with but four dissenting votes. We have in our town some 500 votes—a Democratic town—and although somewhat restive under the pre-

scriptions of our Southern friends, yet upon the whole sub-

scriptions of our Southern friends, yet upon the whole sub-missive and patient; but as it was the last straw that broke the camel's back, so this last dose from Douglas is more than our Northern stomachs can bear. Our Southern friends can lay this flattering unction to their souls, that if they do pass this bill, they will make nine tenths of the North Abolitionists, and those worse than any other parti-sants, political Abolitionists.

Whereas the Courress of the United States, by a solemn act passed in 15th known as the Misseuri Compromise, did forever prohibit

intimation that there can be no greenment made between the North and the South, which the friends of Savery are willing to abide by longer than their interests dictate; and that we do most solemning protest against the pussage of said Nebraska bill, or of any other measure which has a tendency to disturb the Compromise of 1820. NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune CONCORD, Tuesday, Murch 7, 1854.

The Hon John P. Hale addressed a crowded and enthu elestic meeting of the citizens of this place and vicinity last

easue needing of the cluzens of this place and vicinity last evening upon the Nebraska bill, setting forth the wrong it would inflict upon the North and the whole world, and ac-cusing Old Hunker New Hampshire of originating and supporting it. He said: "New Hampshire can defeat the "bill. Let her voters but show themselves men on next "Tuesday, and the bill will never pass."

CONNECTICUT. GREAT ANTI-NEBEASKA MEETING AT DEREY.

A meeting of the citizens of Derby, Conn., without dis-tinction of party, was held at Birmingham on Monday

evening, the 6th inst, to express their disapprobation of

Douglas's nefarious scheme for President making. Nathan's

large and commodious hall was crowded to overflowing by

an attentive and intelligent audience, who listened with brestbless attention to the forcide, pungent and eloquent remarks of H. B. Harrison, Esq. Whig, Hon. Henry Ives, Democrat, and the Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New-Haven.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, the speakers being frequently cheered in the course of their remarks. At the close of the addresses the following Prenunds and Resolutions were read and passed by acclamation without a lisp of dissent.

came forward and made a few brief observations: His life, he said, was comm-need in the midst of the American Revolution, and he remembered, as an observer,

ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING AT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

From Our Own Reporter.

Pursuant to the call of several hundred citizens New-Haven, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Wednesday evening, in Brewster Hall. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and a heavy fall of rain which took place at the time for which the meeting was called, the large hall was filled, there being at least 750 persons present.

At 20 minutes past 7 the meeting was called to order by Mareus Merriman, who proposed the following

Prodet CHARLES L. ENGLISH. JONATHAN KRIGHT.

CHANLES A. JUDSON,
ELS W. BLAZE,
CHANLES ROLLEDGE,
HANNY TROWERDER,
HANNY TROWERDER,
KUNNY TROWERDER,
KUNNY TROWERDER,
KUNNY TROW
KUNNY JONATHAN KNIGHT.
CHARLES A. JUDSON,
ELS W. BLAKE,
CHAR SALL.

ALPHED H TERRY, HENRY L CANNON, The nominations were accepted unanimously.

The PRESIDENT expressed the emotion he felt at the mark of favor shown him by his fellow-citizens. He regretted his inexperience in presiding over such meetings, but would fill the office to the best of his

The following resolutions were read by JAMES F.

The following resolutions were read by JAMES F.

BARCOCK, and carried unanimously:

Warren, In the eighth section of an act of Congress, passed on the 6th of March, 1820, and extitled "An Act to undertice the prople of the Manouri Ferritory to form a Conscitation and Saste Gorden-ment and for the admission of said State into the Union on an agent forting with the original States, and to prohibit Stavery in recutable Herritories," it was enacted by the legitiative power of the United States, representing and expressing the asycerogaty of the entire American people, "That in all that territory coded by France to the United States, under the near of Louisians, which has sorth of the United States, and the suffer the near of Louisians, which has sorth of the United States under the near of Louisians, which has sorth of State contemplated by this act, Stavery and involuntary serviced, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the parties what have been duly convise of shall be seed in havely forwar pro-hilling."

And Elerect, A bill to incorporate the Testicological States of the contemplated the convention of the Content of

the the start of coppone in the control of policy in property of the control of t

made as still as vacation for ever. Even heathen philosophers teld us that poverty, death is better than dishonor; shall we not, at least, live up to than dishonor; shall we not, at least, live up to than dishonor; shall we not, at least, live up to the heathenism? Is it a violation of faith to repeal the heathenism? Is it a violation of faith to repeal the histogram of the proof of the testimony of a generation who have been the proof of the testimony of a generation who have called it a compact. It was no more doubted than the habeas corpus or trial by jury. If a man own a piece of land fifteen years it is thereby his; but we have had this twice fifteen years. Secondly, it is proved by the record that it is a bargain. On the 4th of July, 1776, the representatives of the States put their hands to it that it was sufficient cause of war against George III that be had introdeced Slavery into Virginia. That and the North west Ordinance are enough to show what the original policy of the country was, and this was ground enough for the North's prohibiting Slavery in Missouri Territory. The remise of this compromise was, indeed, no part of the Constitution; but it was a law, a promise between gentlemen, which, if you, Sir, violated in this commanity, your character would be ruined. Great appliance I This Netheska bill has passed through one house of Congress, and the nation, in that department, is guilty of perifor. What are the grounds put forward for this action! "When the "bargain was made it was no bargain." If you, Sir, for value received, gave your note of hand, and it was dated on a Sundey, would you take advantage of a similar quibble? Can it be those who received the value! Where is honor. When the short where is chivalry! [Great laughter and applause.] I am not a lawyer, yet I will say the dissouri Compromise was not unconstitutional beitweet! When it was called the whole in fee simple of that land—can they not say they will not permit a nuisance on it! Do those who call it unconstitutional had not supply to

CHARLES IVES was the next speaker: He dwelt on the importance of the question. Servile war, or even war between States, might ensue, though he trusted in God not. If the South break contract, the North will be free to disregard compromises, and then Slavery may be

free to disregard compronises, and then disrey half the forbidden everywhere. The North may domand that traffic is human fiesh between the slave States be abolished, (for Congress has the power.) and then the days of Slavery will be soon ended. The labor of slaves is not remnerative, but the sale of their bodies is; and this is the motive in opening Nebraska as a slave market. Mr. Ives alleded severely to the northern doughfaces, and concluded

was received with loud applause. He said :

the present no party question; he never had much fear from party feelings, but now he had fear — I am particularly glad The Rev. Dr. TAYLOR now presented himself, and (he configued) to see to night the ordinary distinctions on mirer topies thrown aside. The treachery now, as in the Missouri Compromise is the deed of northern men. We should discounterance every northern man who leans to southern Siavery. Without any personal hostility, I have even, with the depost regret, that Connecticat has been discovered by one of her Senators. A man from the North who among this precious hill have trained to be not to the research of the positions hill have trained to his construction. If I could, I would like to see the first thing that I have to say to this audience in capitals. [Laughter.] It is, that THE NEBRASKA BILL, or law, (in my estimation it is now about as good as law,) is a MEAN ATTEMPT TO VIOLATE A violation of plighted faith. The authors, and plotters, and projectors of it, know it; we know it; the whole country craced by one of her Senators. A man from the North who supports this nefarious bill is a traitor to his country. [Appleuse] As the bead of a numerous family, it is within measure with the suddest anxiety. What are we to do? All our first efforts here are peaceable—they are made at the ballot-box; when the time comes to faish the oniecr of men who have betrayed your interest, let it be finished forever. Let our only party be a party for liberty. Repeal will come by and by; but if not, what then? Heaven only knows! But this is to be resisted at all events. Dissolution of the Union always seemed to me wild talk; but the Union will be dissolved if this thing be done, and they will do it. I feel in all kindness to the South—but, should the necessity arise, I feel like my frien!, Dr. Taylor, that I could take my part in the contest. [Loud applause.] knows it. Who, when that Compromise was got up, in 1810, did not view it in this light? Which of the parties? Two mer. Sir, make a bargain-interchange papers, bond and bond, for mutual benefit; one gets all he expected to get, and a good deal more. What does he do then? Having the power, he throttles the other, and tells him to lie still-"ht me do what I have a mind to "-and pockets the whole. [Loud laughter and applause.] Who has done this? Men whom we trusted! Men who we thought were safe to trust. Have we not been betrayed-cheated? It being now very late, and a number of speakers who had been placed on the programme not having had time to address the meeting, it was proposed that, instead of dissolving, it should adjourn till Friday evening next. The motion was carried by acclamation, and the meeting accordingly adjourned till Friday evening

close of the addresses the following Preamble and Resolutions were read and passed by acclamation without a lisp of dissent.

Whereas, That portion of the territory of the United States known as the Louisana purchase, which lies north of the parallel of 32° 3° north latitude, (excepting the State of Missouri) was consecrated to Freedom and paranteed against Stavery, by the sot known as the Abhaeuri Compromise," which was passed mainly by the votes of Southern Senators and Representatives in Congress, and manisonally approved by President Monroe and his Cabinet, a majority of when we see Southern term, among whem was the late eminent John C Calboun, the champion and professed advocate of Slavery, and aberoat, the people of the free States during thirty-four years have sequiesced it said Compromise and have reided unon it as enablishing a land mark between Slavery and Freedom fourers; and otherway here to the line of 30° 30 to freedom fourer; and otherway, the property north of the line of 30° 30 to freedom fourer; and otherway, the wholeske bill, containing a clause repeating the provisions of the "Missouri Compromise," which probable the extension of Slavery to the north of said Compromise line; and otherway, the passage of said Nebraska bill, containing a clause repeating the provisions of the "Missouri Compromise," which probable the extension of Slavery to the morth of said Compromise line; and otherway, the passage of said Nebraska bill, into a law would break up the long established been marke butween froe and alwar terratory, which have been thousers from a said and the s

greater influence than the instant values of a hundred received in Resolved. That we cannot believe that a majority of the electors of any one of the free States, or even of a single Congressional District in any of them, a dre the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and we will not withhead the entression of our carnest conviction that every member of either House from the free States who shall have given his support to such a repeal, will not only have betreyed the trust reposed in his by his constituents, but will have acted the part of a frence to the best interests of his a wanty and the cause of an measity. manify.

Headred. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each of the Senature and Representatives in Congress.

NEW-YORK. CHERUSG Co.—A very large meeting of the ckizens of Chemusg was held at Elmira on the evening of the 27th ult. Simon Benjamin in the chair. The meeting was ad

was, compared with what I am now. All seemed to be peace. The sun of prosperity and harmony shone in his brightness. The storm that had been gathering was past. But, not like as in cleudy midnight, but in a bright beamy, sunshiny day, we heard the thunder-clap, we saw no cloud; the internal fires were kindled before we knew it; before we knew it the earth trembled; the whole land trembles now. I feer for what remains. I know no conceivables need to be the store of the prospection of the Constitution, of the Territory against Slavary, and for the exclusion of every slave State in fature from the Union. [Great applause.] I said I loved my country; it is the glory of all lands, how long it will continue such is not to be foreseen by us. If this disunion comes, and with it evil war, and I should not be too old, I suppose I could change my garment sind pot on a red coat. [Great sophause.] At any rate I could feel deeply in the subject, and I could and I will go with my prayers and my tears to the throne of Him who could help to save and bless this land. An I fit was then necessary, and I had the strength. I would go and but the for my country, as you all would. And when we old men are dead, if you who are young behold your country in a state of anarchy and wild confusion, and we have the happiness to obtain a better world, we will take our golden censors full of odors, and the saints and angels will come up to the throne of the Lamb to ask His blessing on the lend, that he will make it again the glory of all lands. [Enthusiastic and renewed applause.]

HENRY HARRISON followed. He said:

This bill is a fraud, and has not only the fraudulent design, but all the marks thereof. No argument for it will stand the test of reason and the men who sustain it know cressed by Judge Dunn, the Rev. Mr. Miner of Syracuse, E. G. Waters, E. q. H. N. Connetock, and others.

Resized, As the sense of this meeting test while we cling with fills effective to the Union and intend faithfully to stand by the Constitution, it is neither compatible with bonot, nor the subtry of the Republic to make forther connecidue to the spirit of Savery, or constatt to any exception of human bondays.

Received. That we regard the attempt now making in Congress to already and the discount Compromise, as an unjust and degree to the spirit of short of the South and which we, as citizens, will use all honorable means to defeat.

CORDES —A meeting of the citizens of Cohoes, opposed to the Nebreska bill, was held in that village on the evening of the list inst. Resolutions condemning the bill and the course of Senator Douglas, were passed manifososly, after which remarks were made by several gentlemen present, when the meeting adjourned to Saturday evening, March 4. ing, March 4.

MERTING AT HANKITON COLLEGE—The students of Hemilton College assembled at Phoenix Hall, in Hamilton, on the 1st of March, and after a free discussion of the provisions of the Nebraska bill, passed the following with sign, but all the merks thereof. No argument for it will stand the test of reason, and the men who sustain it know

ton, on the 1st of section and the following with other resolutions:

Browled That it is the duty of every lover of freedom to raise his roise is 70 cm p otest against such violation of our constitutional rights script to be made in declared of every principle of right and pastics, and that we will do our semest to excite heatily to this measure as far as ord influence extends.

Foscior That we correlly approve the course taken by our distinguished feature Win II Seward in relation to this measure, and that we faily adopte the semiments he has expressed.

Tark Voice of Orange County. —At a convention of the citizene of Orange County. without distinction of party, held at the court house in Goshen, on Friday, March 5, 18-4, "to express their sentiments on the measure now "penoing before Countress, tending to a repeal of the Missecuri Compromise, the Hon. Robert Denniston of Elouning Grove was called to the Chair, and the Hon. Nothaniel Jones of Newburgh, Themas Thorne, Esq. of Goshen, and Andrew Wilson, Esq. of Walkill, were appointed Vice Presidents. A. H. Starabaugh of Goshen and John W. Hasbrouck of Middletown were chosen Secretaries. of 1856. The very statement answers the argument plausibly said—Let the people of Nebraska decide. But who are they! They exist merely in the furure The President of the United States has the control of the Governor and Judicisry even by the bill, and the people of the United States are the people of Nebraska. It is argued Slavery will not go there: if so, the bill is a mere insult to the North, which ought to be recented. [Applause.]

The Park Region next made a short address. He The Rev. Dr. Bacon next made a short address. He the concrete thing, so called, is not right. Virginia, who hungers for a new market. He aliaded severely to the Rev. Mr. Johnson, as a Methodist minister South, who had gone into Congress and ongineered the bill, that he might himself have slaves in the new territory. He alladed to the probability of armed ploneers from the North west and South west meeting in the new territory, and its streams being stained with fratricide blood.

The Chairman appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the convention. The Chairman appointed as such committee: samuel J Wilson and John C McConzell of Gosben H A Jones of Warnick, Wilson Sescond of discusing Grove, John W Har-

iel Cenkling. Mr. Caniwell, Theodore L. Jackson, and others.
Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were read, separately voted upon, and unanimously adopted:

Whence, The Ulif recently introduced into the Sanar of the United States for organizing Territorial Governments in Nebrasks and Kassas proposes to abrogate, as regards those Territories, the case than it knows as the Missouri Compromise, by which sistency was declared to be forever excended from all that part of Londstand lying north of 50-30 morth latitude, and whereas, the Missouri Compromise was the result of mutual conceasing, the North consenting to accord Missouri, and as because the North consenting to accord it forever from all the region north of said line including the proposed Territorics of Nebrahanana de Kanesa, and whereas the circumstances under which that compromise was effected, the emissat statement who labored in brigate is about the distinguished particles who sentioned it.

total advantages we maintain that it is a breach of public fitth, a violation of a seried coverant for the South to deep us those beaming by transmiring the agreements.

**Received 2 has as the said compact of 1820 consecrated 485 concavation of the compact of 1820 consecrated 485 concavation of the south of the south of the compact of the compact of the south of the compact of the south of the compact of the which secred additional benefits to the South a renewal of the which secred additional benefits to the South, a renewal of the vectors and instanting question of Slavery, by the latter is a manifestation of bad faith, and must tend to loosen the banks of our Union, and concaveley fait to arouse the indignation and restaurce of a large majority of the people of the free States.

**Received, That while we hold the South responsible for violating its plightnet faith, we at the same time emphatically condemn the recrease; of the compagnets of the North, who, for personal or political ends, would plunge our count on country into a renewed and as ary saltation, and if possible converts was territory of the Northwest into fen or more alaws States.

**Resideed, That it behooves the free States, irrespective of party extradralines, to reside with many particular,, the proposed repeal of the Missouri compact and with the greater multed energy, laumnch as the Souther members of Congress, of all political parties, have already minimated their determination to vote for the abrogation of the south of the south

met on the 4th to embedy their sentiments against the Ne-bresks bill. The Mayor of the city presided. The Vice-Fresidents and Secretaries were selected from both parties. The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman, after which a Committee to prepare resolutions was ap-

Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, stated that President Munroe referred that question to his Cabinet, (a majority of whom were southern men.) who pronounced it

In his speech, Mr. Clapp referred to the Hon. Mr. Shaw, then a popular Representative in Congress from Berkshire, Mass, who was one of the men stigmatized by Randolph as "Dough Faces," and who was buried so deep, politically, that he was not heard of in thirty years.

The meeting was also addressed by Judge Burwell and Mr. Sawin.

Mr. Sawin.

LUDIOWVILLE.—A mass meeting of the inhabitants of Ludlowville, Tompkins County, was held on the 15th ult., which was addressed by the Rev. P. G. Cook, the Rev. N. D. Graves, and the Hon. B. Joy, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

**Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

**Resolution that we regard the contemplated passage of the so-called Nebraska bill" by Congress, with alarm and horror, as endanger-lies the safety of the Union, and a violation of plighted faith.

Resolved. That we would raise the note of warning against this measure, and request our Representative in Congress to resist it with all the strength of influence they passess.

induced faith of this nation, and in the integrity and honor of the Seath, and those politicians at the North who conspire with them to rob fraction of her rights.

They —A meeting was held at the above named place on the evening of the 24th, which is thus referred to by The Troy Times.

'It was an indication that the Nobraska bill had but few, if any, thereis herea curs. All parties were well represented; and not-wishtsteeting some difference of opinion was manifected in reference to the resolutions reported by the Committee, yet, after some modification, they were passed with a unaminity of feeling and purpose that clearly swinced decides opposition to the bill in question."

MILAN.—A Nebruska indignation moveding was held in that place on the evening of the 27th, which adopted the resolutions annexed.

Resisted That the proposition now before the American Congress to repeal the act known as the Missouri Compromes, is so monascous in its perventions of the fundam nile principles of our Government, so derelict to the plighted faith of the Nation and so has the opening of the country at home, or its homer and inherne should.

Encavel, That while we are opposed to any interference with Slavery as recognized by law in the States we are in favor of confidence to the country at home, or its homer and inherne should.

Encavel, That while we are opposed to any interference with Slavery as recognized by law in the States we are in favor of confiding it within its present limits, and will in no wise consent to the descration of the fire could of the North by its contaminating touch.

Entered, That all more perly issues are unworthy to divine on the face of such an undegrised enemy of or all it and that we are hawhedge to party allegiance which will present a united action against the Nebraska outrage. Strong resolutions against Douglas's infamous bill were adopted.

Source Brand — There was a clorious rally of the copper-

INDIANA.

INDIANA.

South Bend.—There was a glorious rally of the opponents of Slavery extension at the Court House in South Bend, on the 25th ult. The meeting was addressed by Messrs Dibble, Calfax and Sherwood. A series of capital resolutions were adopted from which we quote the follow-

resolutions were adopted from which we quote the following:

Resolved, That the circumstances under which this great measure of comptomies was adopted, give to it all the solutionary of a national compact, recent only to the Constitution itself in histing and secred authority; and that we do must sarnestly project against the measure now products in Congress for the repeal of an enactment by which the South for a consideration executed and acknowledge gave its plighted fight to the country, and the constry gave its pledge to freedom that Shavery should be forever probabiled in all that reat territory embraced in the hill now panding before Congress for the organization of Nebraka hawdeed. That if this solemn covenant, entered into under circumstances threatening to the peace and permanetory of the Union, and which forning a period of more than thirty years has been counsicated by the entire nation as a final settlement of the question of Sarvery in the territory over which it extends shall be deliberately violated, all metense of the hinding chileation of the Compromise Measures of 1556 must be at once and forever abandoned, and the geople of the North will be compelled, in defease of the rights and dignify of the shoot and by the drew necessity of maintaining their ow plact rights under the Constitution to unite in a solid phalaxx against the exceedaments of this lawe power laist intesty regardless of the most solemn and hinding sarre-meants, and ready to conveled the whole country in bedefines to the promptings of grayading and land dense ambition.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.

West Modelland Co.—A large moeting, composed of citizens of all parties, was held on the lat inst in Rostraver township, Westmoreland County, which passed the fellowing among other resolutions:

Brosleved, That the policy of the feunders of our Government to restrict and discourage chattel Silvery, and to preserve our Territories as the home and inheritance of free men, is the only safe ourse for our nation to purse. We advise Congress to adhere to it. The demand townsde by the slave power proposes to overthrow that policy, by nutfouching Silvery and we cannot look upon it but as the foresymmetric damper to our common country. The issue has been forced upon us, and if the flood-gains of agitation abould squin be opened, the responsibility mutar reat where it belongs. Those who have "sown the wind must reap the whirtwind."

PITTERURGH.—A large and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of the Sixth Ward, in the City of Fitts burgh, was held on the evening of the 2d, who passed this yes, button.

lies of the Sahimore Platform we are compelled to denounce the urse of Hen. Stephen A. Doogles in the Senate of the United trans TREASON to the Democratic party, and a fearful stab at the oce and prespectily of our glorious Union. ILLINOIS.

QUINCY—The friends of Donglas in Quincy got up a meeting to inderse his recent course in the U.S. Senate, on the 25th, but the thing didn't take. He was indersed "over the lett." as follows:

Rechest That Stephen A Donglasis responsible for the present salitation of the Silvery question in and out of Congress.

FREEFORT—The citizens of Freeport held a meeting on the 25th vit, and passed the following among other resolutions.

IOWA.

Mr. Pirasant. A large meeting was held at the Court House in Mt. Pleasant on the 25th ult, to express the public sentiment in regard to the repeal of the Missouri Compremise. The meeting adopted these emphatic resolutions:

**Resident That we respectfully vize our Scances and Resessants vive to Congress to sid and emourage, in every laudable manner, the spreasy organization of these forms and well and vice always to most addemnity and unequivocally protest against any and very act of Congress which may in the remotest degree luty-in the intro of the provision of the set admitting Missouri into the Union, prohibiting Slavery methof 35° 35°, under any postent which makes yet.

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, March 8, 1854. The Democrats held their State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Judge of the Supreme Court, in the Hall of the House Representatives to day. The town is full of strangers, d the usual "figures?" of a State Convention is

of Representatives to day. The town is full of strangers, and the usual "garring" of a State Convention is going en
Gov. Bigler will be renominated by acctamation, and so will Chief Justice Black. But, Nebraska! O, Nebraska! That is the bone of contention—the water which is very-bitter. It is understood that influences are at work to bring the question before the Convention, and should that he done you may look for another." Buckshot war.

It is understood that Gov. Bigler declines to run on the Nebraska Platform, and insists that it shall be kept out. Under such excumetances of course his wishes must be regarded, and the Nebraska will have the go by. I firmly believe that, unless this Convention should pass resolutions in favor of the wicked plot, it is as effectually dead as death can make it in Congress; and it will not be in dersed here. For a half dozon hot beads whom I have heard advocating the bill, I have heard scores deprecating it in the strongest terms. Even the Delegates from Lancaster, the home of Mr. Buchanam, will oppose any resolutions of indersement of Pennsylvania politicians against it, for I had supposed they would be in its favor. The State has so generally obeyed the beheats of the South, that I had not supposed there was reason to hope for her independence. This certainly will be a great day for the country—the day that a Democratic State Convention to fused to independence this morning that the thing is now over the dam, and that the cold shoulder to the bill from Pennsylvania ends its feelbe and cursed existence.

Yesterday I spent in wandering about town. It is a beautifully located place, but the buildings in their general caste and arrangement bear the marks of their "Gorman "oright." The Capitol is a beautiful building, located on a fine hight of ground overlooking the river. The grounds about it are held out with taste and elegance.

Yesterday afterneen I spent an hour in the House of Representatives. On the whole it is a fine body of men, but I fencied that I could pick out sheep

House was crowded with spectators, and pressed with husiness by reason of a ten days' recess which both branches have agreed to take, hence there was great ten dency to confusion, every one apparently auxious to get up some bill. I was very much struck with the skill evinced by the presiding officer, Mr. Speaker Chase, in preserving order and conducting the business with the precision of "clock work." I learn that he is one of the youngest members of the House, and should judge he was youngest members of the House, and should judge he was by his appearance. I have seen many presiding officers of legislative bodies, and I never saw one who transacted business with the same rapidity, precision and correctness, and who seemed more perfectly at home in the Chair than does the present Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

THE BLACK WARRIOR AT HAVANA.

[The following is a copy of a letter received by Mesers Livingston & Co., agents of the New-York and Alabama Stramship Company, from Charles Tyng & Co., agents of the steamshep black Warrior, at Havens! HAVANA, Wednesday, March 1, 1854.

And now, agreeably to the promise made in that letter, I proceed to give you some items of information respecting the seizure of that steamer (Black Warrier) by the authorities, of which you will probably have heard ere this reaches you, by telegraph from Charleston. The Black Warrior entered this port yesterday moreing (Feb. 28) at about 7 o'clock. Captain Bullock reported to the boarding officer when he entered, giving his manifest, as usual, in which it was stated, as it always has been, that she enters in ballast. As we were experting the steamer on Sunday, the 26th ult , we, as we have always done, and is done with the other steamers which come here, entered and cleared her before she arrived, making the extrance and clearance on Satur day, the 15th ult. When our clerk went to the Custom-House yesterday morning to get the necessary paper to the Captain of the port, in order to allow the ship to pass the Captain of the port, in order to allow the ship to pass the More, it was refused, and he was informed that there was an informality in the entry, and the ship could not leave. Mr. Tyng was in the office at the time our clerk came back to inform us of the state of affairs, and the writer immediately went to the Custon House to see the chief officer. He informed us that the boarding officer had attached a note to the manifest of the captain, saying. The ship has entered in ballast, and "brings four hundred bales of cetton for New York." The collector or administrator said to us, the captain should have entered his cargo in transit, and not have entered in ballast. We replied that as far as regards Havana, she is in belliast; she neither brings cargo to Havana nor takes it away. It matters not whether her ballast be bales of cotton or stone. We claim that the entry is correct as made; but whether correct or not, if you say it is not correct, we claim to take advantage of the twelve hours almade; but whether correct or not, if you say it is not correct, we claim to take advantage of the twelve hours allowed to all vessels to make corrections and additions to the manifest. He told us he had already written a note to the Intendante about the affair, and expected an answer at once, but advised us to see the Intendante. We went to the Intendancy and found that the Intendante was at home sich. We went to his house, found there a young man, who told us that he had brought a note from the intendancy to the Intendante, and was waiting an answer. A servant seen came in, bringing a note for the young men. We asked the servant if we could see the Intendante. He raid we could not that he was sick in bed. We accompanied the young man to the Intendancy, and saw the note handed to the head officer. We left our clerk at the Intendancy, with orders to wait until the note should be the note handed to the head officer. We left our clerk at the Intendancy, with orders to wait until the note should be sent to the Custom House. He soon came to the office, saying that the note of the Intendante had been sent to the Custom House. The writer and our clerk went at once to the Custom-House. We found the Collector reading the note. He handed it to the Deputy Collector. Arrastic, and the Deputy read it to us. The tenor of the note was that the entry made was not a true one; that the ship was responsible according to the law; the goods on board should be confiscated, and a fine equal to double the value of the goods imposed. The writer returned at ship was responsible according to the law; the goods on board should be confiscated, and a fine equal to double the value of the goods imposed. The writer returned at once to the office, and found that Mr. Tyng had left to go to the Consulate to make protest against the proceedings. Mr. Rodgers, the purser and the writer, went at once to find Capt Bullock; not finding him, we returned to the office. We then started for the Consulate—met Capt. Bulleck on the way, as well as Mr. E. P. Rogers, we all went to the Consulate; found the clerk drawing up a pretest. The Consuland Capt Bullock want to see the Captain General; he saw the Consul, but refused to see Capt. Bullock. A memorial was left with him about the matter. About 3 o'clock, it being past Castom-House office hours, a servant brought us a card of the "Administrator," and said he would like to see us at once. Mr Tyng and myself went at once to his rooms; he showed us chairs, and commenced conversation, saying that he regretted much this state of things, but he had done everything in his power to avert it, &c._and concluded by raying that if we, as consignees of the ship, after taking out the cargo, would give a bond holding

ourselves responsible for any fine, or other damages which might be imposed on the ship, he would then (after taking out cargo) allow the ship to proceed. We told him we would pay any small fine of \$9 or \$10, the same as was paid for the mistake made about the three boxes of applier for Parejo on a previous trip; but as for giving a band for \$80,000 or \$80,000, which would, according to his statement, be the probable amount, we should do no such thing—thatin case there was a mistake in their the entry, or any difference whatever, we chaimed the usual twolve hours to correct the manifest; the Collector replied that no addition or correction could be made to the musifest; that having asked for the clearance visit, we could not take advantage of that rule to correct the manifest. But we said we esked for the clearance visit last Saturday, before the ship was here: and we could not know what entry the Captain would make. Hessid, "no matter;" in making that petition, you lose your right to make the correction. Mr. Tyng took out his watch and said, I request you getleman, (for the Commandant de Reagaards was also present, having come in soon after the conversation commenced.) to take notice that on this day, at half max 3 o'clock it being within the twelve hours allowed by law, I requested permission to correct the manifest of the ship Black Warrior. The Collector replied, "Very good and I request you also to take notice, that I, on this day, and at the same hour, refuse your request; because, having asked for the clearance visit, (visita de solida) you have lost the right to make any corrections. We asked what he should do, and he said that he should discharge the ship. We replied that we protested against the whole proceeding, and that the first bale of cotton, or other goods, that came out of her, should be taken by him under his own responsibility; that we should abandon vessel and cargo and hold him and his Government responsible for the consequences. At about 4 o'chock an officer of the carefuler.

We replied t We replied that a memorial had been handed to the

We replied that a memorial had been handed to the Captain General on the subject; that we should not discharge the ship- that for anything the Chief of the Carbiners might do, we should hold him and his Government responsible. He left, and went at once on board the steamer to report to his chief. About 5 o'clock came another officer, saying that the Collector had sent him to say that they were about to commence the discharge of the ship. We replied, as to the other officer, that we should not send any one to attend to the discharging; that we protested against the whole proceedings; that when the first they were about to commence the discharge of the sup. We replied as to the other officer, that we should not send any one to attend to the discharging; that we protested against the whole proceedings; that when the first basic of cotten came out, we should abandon, and hold him and the Government responsible. We heard no more from them last night. This morning, the Collector sent a mutual friend of his and ours to us to say, that if after discharging the cotton, the Captain would agree to present himself, whenever the Government should call for him, they would then let the ship go in ballast. Meanwhile the Chief of the Carbineros has opened the hatches and began to take out cargo. Not a man of the ship was allowed to lend the least ald or assistance, as Captain Bullock, by advice of the Consul, as well as of oursalves, bed given such orders. When they commenced to break out cargo, Captain Bullock hamed down his flag, abandoned the ship to them, and went with his crew and officers on board the United States steamer Fulton. The Consul, has written a statement of the whole affair to the Government at Washington, and dispatches the Corwin, a coast survey steamer, with the dispatches the Corwin, a coast survey steamer, with the dispatches the Corwin, a coast survey steamer, with the dispatches the Corwin, a coast survey steamer, with the dispatches the Corwin, a coast survey steamer, with the dispatches and letters intended for the Black Warrior this afterneon, for Charleston. We are supported in the course we have taken as asia is the Captain, by the opinion and advice of the American Consul—by that of Judge Wright, former Controller of New York—by several eminent lawyers, now here from the States, and by the merchants generally. We regret much these circumstances, but have done the best in our power, and have taken the best advice with regard to every step we have taken the best advice with regard to every step we have taken the best advice with regard to every step we have taken the best advice with regard to eve

TEXAS.

From The N. O. Picsyune, March I.

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By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana, Capt. Smith, we have received dates from Galveston to the 26th alt. The News of the 24th has the following items:

A gentleman who left the Brazes day before yesterday, says the river bad then risen about one foot at the upper edge of Brazotia County, and that the rise at Washingtan was reported to be still greater. The river was there rising steadily. Another gentleman who left Cold Springs two or three days ago, says that there was then no rise in the Trinity at that place. He says the long dreuth had rendered the ground too dry for cultivation, and that the late rains had been very light.

We learn that the German laborers on the Houston Railroad were discharged on Saturday last, and became greatly exasperated against Mr Bramond, on the ground, as they alleged, that they had not been paid. They findly proceeded in a body to Mr Bremond's house, after hight, and, it is said, commenced an assault by throwing stenes, brickbats, &c., and breaking some windows. Soveral of them were afterward arrested and put in juil, and ties have all been settled, and the laborers have gene to work again under the contract, now taken by Gen. D. W. C. Clark.

The Columbia Democrat says that the railroad from that place to Austin, can be easily built under the new charter granted at the seasion just closed. It is believed than \$100,000 can be raised in Brazoria County, to compilet the work from Columbia to Wharton, and that \$2,000,000 can be raised on the Brazos and Colorado Rivers to build the road from Columbia to Austin.

The Brenham Enquirer, of the 17th ult., has the following account of an aftray, that recently occurred in Washington County:

We regret to announce that on Saturday last, Mr. For

The Brenham Enquirer, of the 17th ult., has the following account of an afiray, that recently occurred in Washington County:

We regret to announce that on Saturday last, Mr. Forcet, the singe driver from this place to La Grange, having went to Mr. Holt's for the purpose of removing the stage horses to establish another stand, believing the stock wennet well cared for at Holt's, and while Forest was engaged in placing the harness on a horse, he received a shot from a rifle in the hands of Holt, who dropped the rifle and retreated, when Forest drew a pistol and returned the first the ball passing through Holt's shoulder. Both of the wounded are becoming convalencent. The statement given as related to us.

Five thousand bales of cotton we learn have been brought over the Harrisburg Railroad since the care commenced running this season. We are informed that a large number of wagons continued to come from the interior to the western terminus of the road with produce, and take back freights of goods for the country trade.

The San Antonio Lidger announces the temporary sponintment, by the agent of the Treasury Department, of Mr. C. F. King, formerly Mayor of San Antonio, as Deputy Collector and Inspector of the Saluria Revenue District, vice Capt Ogden, resigned,

A letter from Huntswille informs us that there was a heavy snow in that place on the 15th Feb. It was thought the Trinity would be up in a few days.

We understand that a new stage line company has been formed, to run a stage regularly between Houston and Austin, making the tip through in twenty four hours, instead of from three to five days, as heretofore. The Tilegraph says this line is to run on a new route by Rock Island, Chapell Hill, Brenham, Union Hill, Alexander's, Lyton's and Manor's, reducing the distance to 155 or perhaps 150 miles, through to Austin, and having but one farry (that at Warren) to cross.

We clip the following, in relation to successful sugarmaking on the Guadalupe, from The Indianola Bulletis. Of the 15th ult:

We have lately vis

CHINA.

CHINA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1853.

The besieging forces before Shanghai have been unusually active during the past half month. On the 1st inst., they made a show of bravery, by marching boldly up, within a few rods of the city wall, near the north gate, where the Insurgents upon the wall shot down four or five "as a warning to all:" whereupon they instantly retreated in great sonfusion.

On the morning of the 2d inst. the Imperialists, at the north and south of the city, made a combined abtack, which was kept up without the slightest abatement for thirty-six hours, without killing a single rebel, or making any visible impression upon the wall. The Insurgents being annoyed by this increasant and yet ineffective warfare between parties under cover, sallied out of the city in a body of five hundred, and challenged the Imperialists to a fight in the open field. Very soon some twelve hundred Imperialists were on the field; when an engagement of some two hours' duration ensued. The Insurgents retired into the city, with the loss of one man killed and four wounded; while the Imperialists' loss was fourteen killed and many others wounded.

On the 5th inst., the Insurgents sallied out twice, and had two separate engagements with the Imperialista, in which they lost two men killed and several wounded. The loss on the part of the Imperialists was much greater.

These field teurnaments, or rather hide-and-seek fights.

These field tournaments, or rather hide-and-seek fights, These field tournaments, or rather hide-and-seek fights, consist in chasing and being chased. Nothing could be more ludicrous than the sight of one or two hundred rebels, with muskets, chasing five hundred Imperial spearmen, or rather banner-men, for more than two-thirds of their spears (which as a general thing are from 12 to 18 feet in length) are, in order to present an imposing appearance, ornamented with banners of

Constitutional.

A. M. Clapp, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following among others:
Resolved That while we cheerfully yield to the institution of Slavery every right that the Constitution guarantees to it, we can never, without a forfelt of our self-respect passively submit to a palpable wrong a premotinted front or a direct insolve for the purpose pable wrong a premotinted front or a direct insolve for the purpose

OHIO.

Ohio City — A large gathering of the citizens of Ohio City, without distinction of party, was held at Whitman's Hall on the evening of the kd. W. B. Castle, Mayor of the city presided. After remarks from various gentlement the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Beneived. That the chameous scale of the sathers and emportars of the Nebrasha iii in favor of the night of people of the Territories and effective ment by which they seek to pullate the treathery to freedom, while the same bid denies the right of self gavernment by forcing upon the people Governors and Juges not of their own choosing, and by restricting their legislation, is a mean precious, while the same bid denies the right of self gavernment is set becoming the tutelary delay of our Government.

Beneived. That choolid that this be encoted and the Missouri Compromise repealed it must forewer deserver all our confidence in the problems of and these politicians at the North who conspire with them to rob freedom of her rights.

They — A meeting was held at the above named place OHIO.